



Driver License Practice Exam

Sample 1

1. The leading cause of death among young people is:
 - a. motor vehicle crashes.
 - b. cancer.
 - c. AIDS.
 - d. homicide.
2. When driving on a roadway during daylight hours, daytime running lights:
 - a. use up excess electricity from the alternator.
 - b. enable you to see better ahead of your vehicle.
 - c. allow other drivers to see your vehicle better.
 - d. cause light to be reflected from highway markings.
3. Before moving a vehicle in reverse (R), safe drivers:
 - a. avoid use of the left foot on the brake pedal.
 - b. straighten the front wheels to prevent side movement.
 - c. shift into reverse (R) after the parking brake is released.
 - d. check to see that the area behind the vehicle is clear.
4. Many drivers get into serious trouble because:
 - a. They forget to carry their driver's license while driving.
 - b. They do not understand or inform themselves of the legal responsibilities of having a driver's license.
 - c. They do not show their driver's license when demanded by a police officer.
 - d. They use their driver's license for identification when cashing bad checks.
5. When two vehicles arrive at an uncontrolled intersection from different streets,
 - a. driver on the right shall yield to the vehicle on the left.
 - b. driver on the left shall yield to the vehicle on the right.
 - c. both vehicles must stop.
 - d. neither vehicle must stop.
6. A flashing red light at an intersection means that you must:
 - a. stop and wait until it stops flashing.
 - b. stop only if there is cross traffic.
 - c. slow down and proceed with caution.
 - d. make a complete stop and proceed when the way is clear.
7. When driving with babies and children under six years of age and who weigh less than 60 pounds:
 - a. they should sit in the front seat
 - b. they should sit in the back seat
 - c. they must be buckled into a child safety seat
 - d. they should have snacks and toys for long trips
8. When the center roadway marking of a two-way roadway is a single broken yellow line, it means that
 - a. a sharp curve or an intersection is within 500 feet.
 - b. passing is legal with left turns prohibited.
 - c. passing is permitted if it can be done safely.
 - d. passing in either lane is prohibited.
9. What must you do at a four-way STOP sign?
 - a. Stop and wait for your turn to move.
 - b. Slow down if other traffic is nearby.
 - c. Stop, unless you are turning.
 - d. Yield to all drivers approaching from the left.
10. A driver turning left:
 - a. always has the right of way at a light.
 - b. must yield to cross traffic and to vehicles approaching from the opposite direction.
 - c. must yield to cross traffic but not to oncoming traffic at a light.
 - d. none of the above.
11. When a yellow signal light is shown, you should:
 - a. prepare to stop if you have not already entered the intersection.
 - b. brake hard to complete stop.
 - c. continue through the intersection.
 - d. speed up before it turns red.



12. If you are backing and want the rear of the vehicle to go left, turn the:
- top of the steering wheel to the right.
 - bottom of the steering wheel to the left.
 - top of the steering wheel to the left.
 - left side of the steering wheel to the right.
13. The ability to handle dangerous traffic situations depends mostly on:
- searching for hazards in advance.
 - the type, model and make of your vehicle.
 - the quality of your driver education course.
 - the kind of roadway you are driving on.
14. How can you maintain a good sight distance while driving in urban areas?
- Pay special attention to your mirrors.
 - Follow the vehicle ahead very closely.
 - Maintain a minimum three-second following distance.
 - Stay to the left side of your lane.
15. When waiting at a red signal at an intersection,
- you should begin driving the second the light turns green.
 - after the light turns green, you should lightly tap on your horn before driving away.
 - do not start driving until the light turns green and you have checked left, front, right.
 - you should wait three seconds before leaving the intersection after the light turns green.
16. You should be cautious when passing a bicycle because:
- You are going faster than the bicycle.
 - A bicycle always has the right of way.
 - Oncoming traffic may not see you pull out to pass.
 - The cyclist may have to swerve into traffic to avoid an object on the road.
17. Before passing a vehicle in your lane,
- anticipate the driver ahead will yield to you.
 - set a 2-second following distance.
 - be sure there is room for you to return to your lane after passing.
 - put yourself in the place of the other driver to anticipate what that driver will do.
18. After parking on an upgrade with a curb, your front wheels should be
- parallel to and touching the curb.
 - turned sharply away from the curb.
 - turned sharply toward the curb.
 - parallel to and 6 to 12 inches from the curb.
19. When parallel parking on the right, turn the wheels sharply to the left when
- your vehicle is centered in the parking space.
 - you have just touched the front bumper of the vehicle behind.
 - the back of your front seat is even with the rear bumper of the front vehicle.
 - your front bumper is even with the front vehicle's rear bumper.
20. If you miss the exit you want, you:
- should make a U-turn and return to the exit.
 - can stop and back up to the exit.
 - continue to the next exit.
 - should stop on the shoulder or median and back up to the exit ramp.
21. Under normal driving conditions, your stopping distance at night should be
- beyond the range of your headlights.
 - more than four seconds in front of your present position.
 - within the range of your headlights.
 - within two seconds of your present position.
22. When your vehicle starts to skid sideways,
- steer to the target.
 - first press hard on the brake pedal.
 - maintain steady accelerator pressure.
 - steer opposite the direction that your vehicle needs to go.

23. You need to identify hazards farther ahead when driving at faster speeds because you:

- a. have more time to react.
- b. have more chances to identify hazards.
- c. have more space to control hazards.
- d. reach the hazard quicker.

24. Alcohol first affects a driver by:

- a. distorting color perception.
- b. improving the ability to judge distance.
- c. decreasing reaction time.
- d. impairing judgment and reason.

25. A driver is stopped on suspicion of DWI or DUI and refuses a BAC test. The driver's:

- a. insurance rates will go down.
- b. vehicle is towed to the police station.
- c. license can be suspended.
- d. license can be revoked.

26. Drivers become "Habitual Offenders" when:

- a. they get 30 points in a one-year period
- b. they get 15 points in a three-year period
- c. they get 30 points in a three-year period
- d. they get three speeding tickets

27. The sign pictured at the right means that:

- a. The highway ahead turns only to the right
- b. The highway ahead turns to the left and then to the right
- c. The highway ahead turns sharply to the right
- d. The highway ahead turns to the right and then to the left



28. The law requires safety belt use:

- a. for all people in the car
- b. when your car has air bags
- c. every time you drive
- d. all of the above

29. It is permissible to drive a motor vehicle to the left of the centerline of a two-lane highway:

- a. When overtaking and passing another vehicle
- b. When you have 500 feet of clear road ahead and to the rear
- c. When the shoulder of the road is rough and the ditch is deep
- d. When the road is clear of cars coming from the opposite direction

30. The first action to take when making an off-road recovery is to:

- a. hold the steering wheel firmly in a balanced position.
- b. steer back sharply.
- c. slow to 5 or 10 mph.
- d. signal your intentions.

31. This sign means:

- a. sharp curve ahead.
- b. the road turns to the right.
- c. there is a road entering the highway from the right.
- d. there is a crossroad ahead.



32. This sign means:

- a. you may pass if it is clear ahead
- b. do not pass without honking horn
- c. slow down in a school zone
- d. you must not pass the car ahead it is not safe



33. When dealing with pedestrians, a driver must:

- a. make very sure the pedestrian sees him/her
- b. yield the right of way, even if the pedestrian is in the wrong
- c. Always yield the right of way when the pedestrian is legally entitled to it
- d. Slow down and sound the horn when entering a heavily congested area



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Answer Key

1. A
2. C
3. D
4. B
5. B
6. D
7. C
8. C
9. A
10. B
11. A
12. C
13. A
14. C
15. C
16. D
17. C
18. B
19. D
20. C
21. C
22. A
23. D
24. D
25. C
26. C
27. B
28. D
29. A
30. A
31. C
32. D
33. B